The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

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The Louisianian.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its sixth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the *BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER* published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANALYSIS OF TIPTON'S MAGNETIC WELL.

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 9.

This is to certify that I have examined sample of water from the place of John Tipton, at Jackson, Mississippi, with the following result;

Specific gravity of water, 1002.5; reaction slightly alkaline; taste saline and slightly bitter; one gallon contains 600 grains saline matter; one pint contains 75 grains saline matter; one fluid ounce 4.69 saline matter; the saline matter consists of magnesia, sulphate of potassa, sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, chloride of calcium, choloride of magnesium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potassa, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime.

The water also contains appreciable quantities of iodine, most probably in combination with potassium, sodium and calcium.

In my opinion this water will act as a gentle purgative and efficient diuretic, and will prove valuable in the treatment of Bright's diseases of the kidney; the various forms of dropsy, arising from disease of the liver and kidneys; constipation with or without hepatic disease, gout, scrofula and constitutional syphilis.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Medical Department, University of Louisiana. nov6

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE — NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after May 12, 1877, Tains will depart and arrive as follows, srom Caliope street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 5:30 p. m.
Express No. 3..... 6:30 a. m.

ARRIVE.

Express No. 2..... 10:30 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 6:25 a. m.

No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Cairo and Milan, Tenn., and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no connection at Du Quoin for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City:

Leave New Orleans at 3:30 p. m. Saturday, and 7:30 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 p. m. Sunday, and 9:15 a. m. Monday.

Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common, under City Hotel.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.
oct10 1y

THE N. O. AND MOBILE RAILROAD —MOBILE LINE.

The Great Through Route to the E. N. West, via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis, carrying the U. S. Mail.

Trains wil' arrive and depart from Depot, toot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.

Express..... 6:45 a. m.
Express..... 5:00 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Express..... 11:25 a. m.
Express..... 9:55 p. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Gharlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON,
oct10 1y Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

oct10 1y WM. BE DELL, Agent.

CHROMOS.

Agents; best chance of the season; all the new and taking Chromos—Falls of the Rhine, On the Susquehanna, Off Boston Light, Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Virgin Vests, Beatrice, Snow Storm, American Fruit, Pier at Calais, Passau on the Danube; also, brilliant 9x11 Chromos, on black or white mounts, floral business cards, Sunday school cards, statuary, mottoes, black ground panels; also, frames and agents' supplies at very bottom prices. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3.00 outfit. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington St., Boston, headquarters for Foreign and American Chromos. mh31

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UNDERTAKER,
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MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, AND PLAIN COFFINS always on hand.

CARRIAGES furnished at the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to. 4

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declarations of principles:

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured, at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these Governments to the hundreth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle—"that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of the citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any and all causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the resumption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals and National credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments; and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency to the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments, that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is given to the native born and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants in the abscence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures, in the laws which concern the persons and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate, in the Territories, that relic of barbarism—polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the Nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperilled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the effects of those who were recently arrayed against the Nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil Nations' honor and human rights.

16. We charge he,' democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the Nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagements and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the Government, and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services, in war and in peace.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1877.

Harpers Magazine for October contains one hundred and five beautiful illustrations, and is a very attractive Number.

The most important paper in the number is General M'Clennan's article on the Regular Army of the United States, advocating the increase, and making suggestions for its more efficient organization.

The very able and richly illustrated paper on the "Campaign of Burgoyne," by W. L. Stone, is timely in connection with the approaching celebration at Saratoga.

Mr. Benjamin's article, "From Brusa to Constinople," with twenty-one engravings, gives considerable information of an historical character, but is in the main a lively description of scenes connected with the Eastern war.

William H. Riding contributes a very entertaining paper, profusely illustrated entitled "The Life of a New York Fireman."

Horace E. Scudder concludes his admirable and suggestive review of New England classical schools.

There are two beautiful illustrated poems: "An Old Umbrella," by P. C. Cranch, and the "Home Concert," by Mary D. Brine.

In his vivacious description of Walrus Hunting (*illustrated*), Mr. W. L. Alden writes in his most humorous vein.

But the most charming of the illustrated papers is that which opens the Number—"Mytown," under which title Rose Terry Cooke describes the characteristic New England town. All but the title is real, and the illustrations, beautiful as they are, are from bona-fide sketches; if we except Mr. Abbey's picture of Ethan Allen and the "Discusted Deacon."

Dr. J. W. Draper, in his seventh paper on the "Popular Exposition of some Scientific Experiments," treats of Burning-glasses and Mirrors.

Blackmore's "Erema" approaches its conclusion.

Constance F. Woolson contributes one of her best stories, "Raspberry Island." Mr. Phillip's short story "On a Melon Schooner," is novel and entertaining.

The Editorial Departments cover there respective fields as comprehensively and satisfactorily as usual. the *Drawer* for this month being especially good.

HARMLESS LIARS.

There is no point upon which men in general, and Southern gentlemen in particular, are more touchy than their veracity. Men have died from time to time, pierced by the lacerating bullet, or the tissue-severing bowie-knife, all because they have called some other gentleman, or some other gentleman has called them, "liar!" Few men arrive at the downy age of hobbledehoyhood without having been guilty of at least one or two diminutive fibs, either in connection with jam-pots or cherry-trees, and it seems somewhat strange that they should feel so particularly sensitive through life on this point. The world is full of liars, liars who lie because they cannot help it, in order to obtain some personal advantage, or to escape some threatened calamity. Of the three classes of this interesting genus, the first is the only one to which the world at large can exhibit the slightest toleration.

There is always something rather amusing about your good, stupendous liar, your visionary, whose imagination gets the better of his judgment, and who would rather lie than eat. There is scarcely a village in the land which does not have its champion romancer, its local Munchausen. Who does not recognize him at a glance? There is not a sight which he has not seen, not a great man whose hand he has not shaken. Should the conversation turn on shipwrecks, he has lived on a barren rock for six weeks on two crackers and some penguin's eggs; on fires, he has been rescued from more conflagrations than you can count. Talk about shooting and hunting, his exploits surpass the wildest tales of Paul du Chaillu and Gordon Cumming. He has fought with Indians captured colors, and scaled innumerable deadly breaches. There is nothing he has not done, from killing his man in a California barroom, to running off with a pretty girl from boarding-school. Speak of any place under heaven, and he has been there. Mention that you had a cousin in Melbourne, Mozambique or Timbuctoo, he knows him—"Jones, Tom Jones, Jones of Mozambique, know him well! I should rather think I do—Tom Jones, pshaw! why, Tom and I," and so on. Let the conversation turn on distinguished men; and he will let you know for the small cost of one drink more secrets than you ever heard in your life. "Abe Lincoln bless your soul, Abel why Abe and me used to court the same gal." Steve Douglas, don't say another word. "Steve," said I one day, "Steve, old boy, now what is your opinion of the fie-nances? Steve put his arm through mine and says he, etc.

Your easy going liar is always up to the times. Mr. Blaine is Jim, Secretary Sherman is John, and as for the President. "Why, Rufe! bless my soul! know him since he was a baby—Rufe and me used to sail boats in the same mill-dam."

It would have been all the same had it been Tilden. He and Sam would have wrecked the same trains and continued wrecking through many changing years. Marryatt in one of his novels, tells of a natural born scientific liar, a naval officer, who, when the rattle was sounding in his throat, found time to say, that he had known a man live six weeks after the rattle had given him warning.

The species still exists. They live on imagination so long that they finally begin to believe in the phantoms of their own creation. Sometimes they are harmless, occasionally not. In all cases they are their own worst enemies, and when they come to die some kind Prince Hal may cover up the body with the sympathetic eulogy, "I could have better spared a better man."—*Inter-Ocean.*

SOUTHERN ENTHUSIASM.

The President is being exceedingly well received in the South, and we gladly accord him praise for improving vastly on the speeches he made on his New England tour. The latter were unhappy—at times positively trifling and painful; but those he has made since entering the South, have been in the main, simple, dignified and patriotic, bold enough to command respect in the North, and considerate enough to avoid giving offence to the South.

If the occasions which are to follow are not marred by some unfortunate blunder on the part of an over zealous Southern spokesman, the tour may serve a good purpose, or at least not become a subject for regret or ridicule. While we watch the pleasant progress of the President, however, an interesting question occurs to us:

Why do the people of the South receive the President so enthusiastically?

Is it because they believe him determined to be just in the administration of his high office, or is it *because they look upon him as a convert to certain political ideas heretofore held by them*, and for which they have fought pertinaceously these many years? Is it because he announces that he will be the President of the whole people, or because they look upon him as having struck down Packard and Chamberlain, and lifted up Hampton and Nicholls, that they cheer so vociferously? If the former the former, the exhibition is encouraging; if the latter the spirit is not commendable, and not one to be depended upon.

At the New Jersey Democratic Convention held on Wednesday last, a resolution was adopted congratulating the President, not for any broad act of statesmanship he had originated, because he had in the words of the convention, found it necessary to adopt the Democratic policy of local self-government.

In every Democratic gathering, in every Democratic newspaper we find that the praise showered upon the President is based solely on the alleged ground that he has abandoned some of the cardinal principles of Republicanism, and adopted some of the cardinal principles of Democracy in their place. If it is in this spirit, and for this reason, that the battle-scared Confederates, as they are called in the dispatches, welcome the President so warmly, the welcome is not so reassuring, and not one the Republicans can hail with much pride or gratification. If there is anything in the world that rouses the enthusiasm of a political party in this country, it is the accession to their ranks of a prominent and influential personage from the ranks of an opposing organization. That triumph alone is enough to set them wild with joy, and if it is this idea that seized possession of the South we wouldn't give much for the demonstrations that greet the President there.

For this old potion of State sovereignty (disguised now under the sugar-coated appellation of local self-government) cannot advance unresisted to the front again in this country. It will be opposed and fought, and overthrown; and the unfortunate thing about the matter is that it should be allowed to bud and blossom, and once more gain strength sufficient to defy the national sentiment under such a disguise as that which it now wears, and by virtue of which it advances to apparent victory.

We do not attempt to disguise the fact that such exhibitions as those now being witnessed in the South are calculated to inspire pleasure and great hope. Perhaps the principle danger is that in the gratification of the moment the people may forget the trouble that lurks behind, and possibly that duty they owe to the principles which, as Republicans, they fought so long and endured so much to secure.—*Inter-Ocean.*

AMBULATORY SCHOOLS.

The education of the poorer classes of the Southern population, is a matter that has an intimate relation to the very existence of our republican form of government, and all thoughtful citizens must be interested in the ways and means by which it is to be accomplished. It has been a laborious work to establish the common school system of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio, one to which such men as Horace Mann, Samuel Lewis and a host of other worthies gave their time and efforts, and for which they found it necessary to labor "in season and out of season" for a lifetime. Even in such communities, the establishment of a free-school system was a hard task; one which required labor and time for its performance.

Horace Greeley, in his "Recollections," draws a graphic picture of a New England free-school, as it existed in his school-days, and his picture needs scarcely a tint to be added or be removed to render it equally descriptive of the Southern free-school of the present day, in the country districts. The obstacles to be overcome in the South, are perhaps more formidable than ever existed in the North; but they differ in degree only, not in kind. There was a time in the North when a large proportion of the population was opposed to taxation for school purposes, when another large number regarded free-schools as an impracticable, visionary theory, and when still another number of citizens was totally indifferent, and like Gallio, "cared for none of these things." All of these obstacles were overcome by the patient, persevering labor of a comparatively small number of individuals. The difficulties that existed in other places have been met and overcome elsewhere, and they will be in the South. One of these is sparseness of population; and it is one of the most formidable, but by no means insuperable, as it has been met and overcome in other countries to considerable extent; for instance, in Sweden. An International Conference on Education was held in Philadelphia during the Centennial, July 17 and 18, at which Prof. C. J. Meyerberg of Stockholm, Sweden gave an account of the "Ambulatory Schools" of that country. These schools are mostly in the Northern part of the country where the population is sparse. The teacher, generally a female, goes to the children, holds school for a few months in a temporary school-room, and in some cases, children go as far as three miles to attend school. This system somewhat resembles that now existing in the Southern States; but an important distinction between the two, is that in Sweden the teachers are all trained in the training school, attached to the regular normal schools, while in the South, the money spent for schools in the Districts, is often squandered upon incompetent teachers, who do about as much harm as good. Sweden provides competent teachers for the ambulatory schools by making the teacher's position for life, and granting him a pension after thirty years service, or a slightly reduced salary in case of sickness after ten years service. We give the details of the of the Swedish plan, not as commending them all as suitable, or practicable, in this country, simply to show that provisions for public schools in sparsely settled districts can be made.

We deem the idea of employing female teachers in such districts the most valuable feature of the plan, and one that can easily be made available in the South, especially among the colored people. It is a well known fact that while a considerable number of the native colored men have qualified themselves for teachers, but few of the same class of colored females have done so. The first step, then in the process, would be to furnish a sufficient number of colored females with opportunities to become good teachers; the next to set them to work. As many of these, now, do almost nothing for want of suitable employment, they could probably be secured as teachers at a reasonable salary, thus making it possible for the schools to continue a longer time each year.

The success of every great reform is due to agitation. The people should bear this in mind in regard to the school question.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1877.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Editor and Prop'r.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

MR. FRANK W. LIGGINS will continue as our local reporter. All courtesies extended to him will be kindly remembered.

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All communications must be addressed to P. B. S. Pinchback, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, La.

THE INTERVAL.

On the 9th of June, last, notice was given that we would suspend publication until the last Saturday in September.

That time having arrived, we address ourselves anew to the great work of battling for the material, moral and political elevation of our people, and to the cultivation of such harmonious relations between all classes of citizens as will enable the people to live peaceably and happily together, and to work unitedly for the speedy return of general prosperity.

During the interval between our last issue and this, we have traveled over a vast area of country, have received numerous ovations from the people, been the recipient of many evidences of esteem and sympathy, from friends and admirers—some of which we will refer to at lenght, anon.

But this is not all. Greatly improved in health, vigorous and confident, having gathered varied and useful information, and learned something of the general public opinion of the country, we enter upon our work with renewed energy and hope, and pledge friend and foe alike to continue unabated the defense of right, and denunciation of wrong—no matter by whom committed—reminding those who may feel disposed to take issue with us, that "we have blows to give as well as to receive."

A new aspirant for journalistic honors, *The Weekly Critic*, under the management of several of our young colored men—Messrs. Vance Kennedy and Roxborough—made its apperance during our brief suspension. It hoists a rather pretentious motto, "Independent in all things neutral in nothing," a position—in view of some of the surrounding circumstances—which we fear our young friends will find difficult to maintain. However, its spirited attack on the Hon. J. Henri Burch would seem to indicate that it means what it says. We welcome it upon the field of journalism and wish it success.

THE ISSUE JOINED.

To the surprise and mortification of every fair minded person in the community, the city School Board on the third of July adopted a preamble and resolution ordering the establishment of separate schools for the white and colored children.

Aside from the equity and justice involved in this question, and the plain letter of the law, as a qestion of policy we regard it ill-timed and ill-advised.

For the past ten years Louisiana has been the theatre of turmoil and strife, the evil effects of which are seen in a lessened commerce, a depreciation of values, an estrangement of emmigration and capital and a general despondency of the people. The colored race, conscious of the ruinous effect of such a lamentable condition of things, in common with the whites longed for relief. Hence, in the late struggle for ascendency between the governments of Mr. Packard and Gov. Nicholls, the former representing the period of disorder and uncertainty, and the latter claiming and generally believed to be the precursor of a reform of peace, order and prosperity, all of which are embraced in a rigid and impartial execution of the laws protrecting and guarding the interests of the white and the colored alike, while not unmindful of the great loss of power they would sustain in the change, looked on with complacency and a large number of them rendered important aid in the establishment of the Nicholl's government.

In view of these facts, and the repeated assurances of representative white citizens that no discrimination should be made on account of color in the execution of the laws and the exercise of rights, we ask whether any honest man in this community can afford to approve and sustain the remarkable and unlawful proceedings of the School Board. The official organ of the State, in its issue of June 28th, in commenting upon the visit of the colored delegation to the Governor relative to this subject, says:

"The recommendation made by the committee of the School Board, through its chairman, Mr. Archibald Mitchell, in favor of the establishment of separate schools for whites and blacks will be carried out. It is well for all classes to understand this at the outset."

Here we have the official organ of the State asserting, with emphasis that a deliberate wrong, a flagrant and open violation of law, will be committed. As high as this authority is, we are still inclined to think it is mstake. We cant believe that the judiciary, not only bound by a solemn oath to execute the law, but governed by a sense of their own honor, and desirous of the respect of mankind, will be found willing to stultify itself in deference to the unjust prejudices, even of their own class.

The Picayune of the 28th inst., in a report of the meeting held at the Free Mission Baptist Church last Wednesday evening, says:

"It was quite evident that the purpose of the leaders was to make a political issue of the question."

Against this charge we enter a positive denial. That the illiberal white element of this community may attempt to give it a political complexion, is quite probable, but to charge the colored people with any such purpose, in view of their surrounding, is absurb. It is not a political question, nor do we see how it can be so considered. The Constitution, Art. 135 and 136 declares that "there shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana,' and that "no municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and interest of Art. 135." If the law can be set aside in this instance, what guarantee have we that it will not be in every instance?

The threat held over us of a Constitutional Convention, and a general deprivation of rights, has no terror for us. If we are to enjoy no rights except by suffrance—if there is no sanctity in organic and statutory law for colored people in Louisiana, it is high time that the race and the country should know it. While we deprecate the ill temper displayed by some of our daily contemporaries in discussing this question, we cannot submit without protest against this humiliating indignity, and we advise the colored people to continue their resistance to this proposed illegal proceeding, by every lawful means in their power.

THE DEMOCRAT'S BOOMERANG.

In an editorial paragraph, yesterday, the *Democrat* takes exception to my presence at a meeting of colored men, held for the purpose of devising peaceable and lawful means to prevent an abridgment of our rights in the matter of public education, and refers to my appointment as a member of the State Board of Education in an unwarrantable and unjustifiable manner.

That the *Democrat* would disapprove of any movement on the part of the colored people, however peaceable and lawful, to protect their rights in this matter, we suspected; but I did not suppose it would take advantage of such an occasion to make a personal assault upon me and my appointment. Its assertion that "the appointment of Pinchback as a member of the State Board of Education was reluctantly, in fact sullenly acquiesced in by the people as a political necessity, and tolerated because of their confidence in Gov. Nicholl's wisdom and judgment. Pinchback's character and antecedents utterly unfit him for the position he holds." is a sorry compliment to the wisdom and judgment of Governor Nicholls, and a severe reflection upon the moral character of this community. If my appointment was a political necessity, I would like to know how it became such. We know there was a great deal of bargaining and trading in the late struggle, and a great many persons had to be assured of "where they would come in," in the event of victory; but we are not aware that Gov. Nicholls had any thing to do with it. I am sure no man can truthfully say I asked any consideration for my support of the Nicholls government.

My impression was, and still is, that Governor Nicholls having declared all through the canvass, that if called the executive chair, he would faithfully and impartially administer the laws. Desiring to give the colored people representation in the educational department, and believing me to be a fair representative of that class, tendered me the appointment.

Regarding it in this light and believing that the appointment was acceptable to a large majority of the public—having received assurances to that effect from a number of prominent citizens. I was proud of the honor conferred and grateful for the compliment conveyed, and accepted it. If however, I am disposed to defend a clear and undeniable constitutional right, the *Democrat* and a few for whom it speaks are ready to throw off the mask and admit that my appointment has simply been tolerated by them as a political makeshift, it ceases to possess any value to me and I would rather resign it at once than to subject our worthy Chief Magistrate to their annoyance upon my account..

Reminding the *Dewocrat* in the mean time that its open admission of shameless hypocracy places it in an unenviable light, and may prove the fatal boomerang which missing the victim aimed at, returns and wounds unto death its mischievous thrower.

THE POLICE.

Several complaints have reached us of remissness and cruelty on the part of certain policemen.

It is asserted that they refuse to arrest evil doers and law breakers, when colored persons are the victims, and that frequently they resort to unnecessary cruelty in effecting the arrest of this class of citizens.

In the trial of Henry Williams in Judge Smith's court, Wednesday last, it was developed by competent witnesses, that the officers not only made an unwarrantable arrest, but were guilty of inhuman treatment of their prisoner. So flagrant was the abuse by the officers, that Judge Smith, in the discharge of his duty, felt called upon to administer to them from the bench a severe rebuke. We have too much confidence in the firmness and justice of the chief and the gentlemen whose duty it is to remedy such wrongs, to believe that they will permit these outrages to continue, if proper steps are taken to put a stop to them. We therefore advise every person aggrieved and all that hereafter have cause of complaint, to promptly prefer charges against the wrong doers to the chief of police.

Too much credit and praise cannot be accorded to Judge Smith for the impartial manner in which he dispenses justice in his court, and for his manifest determination to see that the poor and unfortunate shall not needlessly be abused.

The police are the guardians of the lives and property of the people, the custodians of the peace and order of the community, and in order to render them efficient and effective they should have the sympathy and support of the law abiding citizens in the discharge of their duties, which are onerous and often dangerous. It is therefore a source of regret to have to complain of them. The main body of the present force are exceptionally good men, and the police authorities should see to it, that their good name is not sullied by wrongful acts on the part of a few unworthy members.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

During the week a number of large and enthusiastic meetings of colored people were held to consider what action should be taken relative to the school question. On Wednesday evening a large meeting was held at Free Mission Baptist Church, under the aupices of the colored ministers institute; where addresses by prominent speakers were made, and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting adopted.

On Thursday evening another large and enthusiastic meeting was held by the Independent Club of this city, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted.

WHEREAS: Articles 135 and 136 of the Constitution of this State declares:

"The General Assembly shall establish at least one free-school in every parish throughout the State, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning, established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana."

Art, 136:—No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and interest of Article 135—"and whereas, The School Board of the city of New Orleans, at a meeting held July 3, 1877, did adopt by a majority vote a preamble and resolution recommending separate schools for the races; that in accordance with said resolution, the superintendent of the public schools of the city of New Orleans has separated and divided the public schools of said city into schools exclusively for white children and schools exclusively for colored children; and whereas, this action of said School Board and superintendent is arbitrary and without authority of law, and is a violation of the constitution of this State, and of the United States, therefore.

Be it resolved, That we, the members of the Independent Club of the city of New Orleans, regarding this action of the School Board as an infringement on our rights as American citizens, and detrimental to our interests as citizens of this State, an outrage upon our manhood, and a plain violation of law, enter this, our solemn protest against its consummation.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the movement by Mr. Trevigne and others, through the courts, to prevent the accomplishment of this wrong, and relying upon the integrity of the courts, the sense of right permeating the people, and the equity of our cause for justice, we pledge ourselves to give our moral and material support for its vindication.

THE TEACHER'S TEST.

The past week was a busy one for our teachers, and daily the Franklin and Marshall schools were crowded. The details of the examination were arranged with much skill and the whole passed off quietly and satisfactorily to all.

To examine such a large number was a difficult task, and it is due the committee to say that every one had a fair show; and we believe that so far, the promises made by the Board, have been faithfully carried out, and that in the marking of the papers, the same fair treatment will be accorded to all.

The examination question were excellent—not mere puzzles—but designed to induce thought, and to test the teacher's thorough comprehension of the several subjects.

Much has been said against the examination; but we are greatly in error, if it does not prove beneficial to both teachers and pupils during the ensuing year; and if each teacher will keep up the course of study pursued during the past two months, we shall have a corps of teachers worthy the name. We are confident our colored teachers have made a good record, and we hope, hereafter, to publish their names—so as to give "honor to whom honor is due."

As a large number of persons seem anxious to know what we think about Kellogg's chances for admission to the United States Senate, we reproduce an editorial from the Washington Evening star, published the day after the credentials were referred to the committee, which expresses our opinion. The Star says:

The vote on referring Kellogg's credentials to the committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday may be regarded as a pretty certain indication that he will be rejected when the final vote on his admission is taken. Republicans like Conkling, Burnside, Christiancy, Jones of Nevada, Booth and Morrill voted to refer. Possibly one or two of these Senators may vote in favor of his admission when the report from the committee is made, but enough Republicans will doubtless vote against him to cause his defeat.

The Woodville, Miss. Republican says that from all that it can gather from the candidates themselves and other sources, it is established that there will be a complete independent Democratic ticket in the field, and that the Independents intend to have a meeting for the purpose of a thorough organization next week, or at some time not far remote,

We thought to this complexion it would come at last.

PETERSONS' COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTE LIST.—This excellent publication, of great advantage to every one in business, from the millionaire, banker, and auditors of vast railroad enterprises, to the retail dealer, is even more perfect at the present time than it has been in the past. It is a semi-weekly publication, containing full and accurate description of all Counterfeit Notes in existence. New bogus bills described as soon as they appear. Every number of the DETECTOR also contains concise, reliable and impartial reviews of the National and local monetary situation, business items, and late railroad news. As an advertising medium among the very best classes of purchasers, PETERSONS' DETECTOR has not its equal in the world. We advise all Business Men to subscribe. The terms of subscription for the Monthly issue is only $1,50 a year; Semi-monthly, $3.00 a year. Subscriptions may commence with any month. A canvasser could get up a large list of subscribers for it in this neighborhood. Address T. C. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., for specimen copy.

As there is a great furore now about Old Coins, we would advise all to get a copy of PETERSONS' COIN BOOK containing perfect fac-simile impressions of the Coins of the World. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1,—by T. B. Peterson & Bros, Philadelphia, Pa.
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ONLY 25 CENTS!!
The Morning Star,
A Live and Wide-Awake little paper, devoted to the Educational and Religious interests of the Colored People, published monthly and mailed free for 25 cents a year. B. J. MEDLEY, Editor.
feb5 tf Mayo, Va.

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Constantly on hand and continually being supplied from Eastern and Western manufactories, the largest assortment of Furniture to be found in the South, consisting of every variety of Parlor and Bedroom Suits; Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture; common and cheap Furniture for Plantation and Country use, which they are selling at the very lowest prices, competing with any and all houses in the same line.
They also conduct the FURNITURE AUCTION BUSINESS at 80 Camp street, and the HORSE AUCTION BUSINESS at Messrs. Leonard and Maxwell's Stable, No. 70 Baronne street, near Gravier.
ap13 1y

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FOR 1877.

Devoted to Republican Principles, and to Reform in Municipal, State, and General Government.

The course of THE TIMES during the Presidential campaign has secured for it hosts of new friends, and has placed beyond controversy its position as the foremost Republican journal in the United States. During the political struggle preceding the election the fullness, accuracy, and fairness of its news reports were as obvious as its vigor and breadth of view as an organ of public opinion. The critical situation in which the country is placed by the disputed result of the election has been promptly recognized by THE TIMES, but it has found no reason to modify the claim which it urged, alone among its contemporaries, that the vote of the 7th of November secured a majority of Electoral votes for HAYES and WHEELER. Readers of THE TIMES on the day following the election were placed in possession of returns which were simply the most complete and trustworthy published in any part of the Union. The more thoroughly the facts of the election are disentangled from the mass of Democratic falsehood and pretense which has been thrown around them, the more clearly is the justice revealed of the claims made by the THE TIMES the morning after election.

Now that the election of HAYES and WHEELER is perceived by impartial observers of both parties to be a certainty, THE TIMES recognizes the fresh responsibilities which this renewal of a great public trust imposes upon the Republican Party. THE TIMES was among the foremost defenders of the principles of purification and reform within the party which triumphed in the nomination of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES at Cincinnati. It will be as prominent and as uncompromising in its demand for the embodiment of those principles in administrative and legislative action. The election has given rise to constitutional controversies, whose discussion may last for months to come, and whose settlement may tax all the good sense, forbearance, and law-abiding instincts of the people at large. It will be our constant endeavor to correct excited feeling by dispassionate argument, to urge the supreme necessity of moderation and fair dealing, and place the responsibility for stirring up strife where it belongs. But we shall do so without abating one jot of the just demands of a party which stands securely on the right, and of a people the integrity of whose institutions depends on a scrupulous obedience to the demands of law.

In the agitation of the constitutional questions which have been forced upon public attention by the closeness of the late election, THE TIMES will not cease to insist upon the necessity of some approach to uniformity of method in the proceedings taken by State and local boards to ascertain the vote legally cast for Presidential Electors and members of Congress. It will defend the right of individual States to have the declaration of their will by the recognized authorities of such States protected by all the safeguards which have been thrown around it by the letter of the Constitution and the usage sanctioned by its authors. But it will none the less insist on the duty of Congress to devise means, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby citizens of the United States may be protected against virtual disfranchisement through imperfections in the mechanism provided by any State for securing an honest count of their votes. While carefully avoiding all that may tend to promote sectional animosity among our people, THE TIMES will urge, with the utmost decision, the national duty of protecting the freedmen and the Northern immigrants in the South in the possession of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. It will do all in its power to promote the policy of peace and conciliation between North and South, but will not lose sight of the fact that Northern confidence and amnesty must find their return in the enforcement of even-handed justice and scrupulous regard for the letter and spirit of the law on the part of the South.

Its influence as leading exponent of political opinion will be strengthened by all that is needful to enhance the value of THE TIMES as a daily record of news. The acknowledged excellence of its correspondence by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world will be fully maintained. In the sphere of literary and artistic criticism, of scientific, social, and general discussion, it will address itself, as heretofore, to the appreciation of the educated and intelligent classes of the American people. It will be lively without being sensational, aggressive without being coarse; at all times it will strive to be fearless and independent in the championship of the right. No theories subversive of the principles on which the sacredness of family ties and the existence of society alike repose will be promulgated in its columns.

THE TIMES rejects all advertisements of lotteries, of quacks and medical pretenders, and of all other agencies by which the insidious poison of vice is disseminated throughout society. It will be in the future, as in the past, a newspaper specially adapted for family reading.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing as it does selected editorials on topics of national and general interest from the columns of the daily issue, as well as a concise summary of political, social and foreign news, besides other features which recommend it to all classes of readers, is a paper admirably fitted to circulate in every portion of the United States. No Republican newspaper approaches it in circulation, and it will be the aim of its conductors to use every means, not only maintaining its well-earned supremacy, but to make its popularity still more decided.

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Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3 00
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In clubs of thirty to one Post Office, One Dollar each and one free copy for club.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
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COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, 1877.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	7 @7½	—
Low Ordinary	7⅞@8¼	8⅛
Ordinary	8¼@8⅝	8⅜
Strict Ordinary	8⅝@8 13/16	—
Good Ordinary	9 @9⅛	9⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	9⅛@9⅜	—
Low Middling	10@10⅛	10
Strict Low Middling	10⅛@10⅜	—
Middling	10⅜@10⅝	10½
Strict Middling	10⅝@10⅞	—
Good Middling	11 @11⅛	11⅛
Middling Fair	11⅛@11¼	11¼
Fair	12⅛@12½	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	29,377
Arr'd since last statem't, 1,575	
Arrived previously.. 1,361,095	—1,362,670
Total	1,391,047
Cleared to-day	1,500
Cleared previously	1,235,556 —1,237,056
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	156,491
Stock on hand same time last year	135,601

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d; to New York 7-16d; to Boston, Providence, Fall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via New York, ¼c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 9-32d.

SUGAR—7⅞c for common, 8⅛@8⅜c for good common; 8⅝c for fair; 9⅛c for good fair; —@9¼c for fully fair; 9⅜c for prime; 10 for choice; 10⅜c for yellow clarified, and 11¼c for white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 35@40c for common; 40@45c for fair; 45@50c for prime; 48@53c for strictly prime, and 50@55c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at $5 50, double extra $6 75, low treble extra $7 50, good treble extra $8 50, choice treble extra $9 00@9 50, choice extra $9 75@10 50, and family extra $9 75@10 50 ₰ bbl.

PORK—Mess $17 25 ₰ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $17 75 ₰ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—6¼c for shoulders. BACON—Shoulders are held at 7½, clear rib sides 9@9¼c, and clear sides 9⅜@9⅝c ₰ lb.

LARD—Keg is quoted at 10¾@11c and tierce refined at 10¾c.

BREAKFAST BACON—9¼@10¼c ₰ lb.

CORN IN SACKS—White 70c, yellow 70c ₰ bushel.

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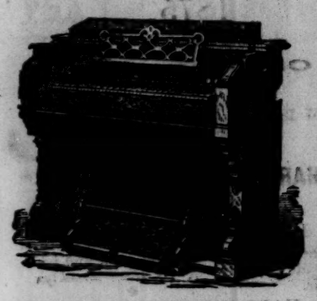
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Low Ordinary	7¼@8¼	8¼
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Strict Ordinary	8¾@8⅞	—
Good Ordinary	9 @9⅛	9⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	9⅛@9¼	—
Low Middling	10@10⅛	10
Strict Low Middling	10¼@10⅜	—
Middling	10⅜@10⅝	10½
Strict Middling	10⅝@10⅞	—
Good Middling	11 @11⅛	11¼
Middling Fair	11⅛@11⅜	11⅜
Fair	12¼@12½	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	29,377
Arr'd since last statem't	1,575
Arrived previously	1,361,095—1,362,670
Total	1,391,047
Cleared to-day	1,500
Cleared previously	1,235,556—1,237,056
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	156,491
Stock on hand same time last year	135,601

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d; to New York 7-16d; to Boston, Providence, Fall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via New York, ½c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 9-32d.

SUGAR—7⅛c for common, 8¼@8½c for good common; 8¾c for fair; 9¼c for prime; 10 for choice; 10¾c for yellow clarified, and 11¼c for white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 35@40c for common; 40@45c for fair; 45@50c for prime; 48@53c for strictly prime, and 50@55c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at $5 50, double extra $6 75, low treble extra $7 50, good treble extra $8 50, choice treble extra $9 00@9 50, choice extra $9 75@10 50, and family extra $9 75@10 50 ₰ bbl.

PORK—Mess $17 25 ₰ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $17 75 ₰ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—6¼c for shoulders. BACON—Shoulders are held at 7½, clear rib sides 9@9¼c, and clear sides 9¾@9¾c ₰ lb.

LARD—Keg is quoted at 10¾@11c and tierce refined at 10¾c.

BREAKFAST BACON—9¼@10¼c ₰ lb.

CORN IN SACKS—White 70c, yellow 70c ₰ bushel.

BRAN—$1 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime $16; choice $18 ₰ ton.

CORN MEAL—$3 25@3 50 ₰ bbl.

COW PEAS—$2 65 ₰ bushel for mixed and $2 85 for clay.

OATS—Choice St. Louis 50c, choice Galena 52c ₰ bushel.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at $1 10@1 11, and Western at $1 14@1 15 ₰ gallon.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are quoted at 11¾@12c, and tierces 12¼c ₰ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—$1 25 ₰ bushel.

BAGGING—13¼@13½c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 13¾@13½c, India 11c ₰ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 3¼@3½c ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: low lugs 4¾@5¼c, good 6@6¼c; low leaf 7@8c; medium 8¼@10c; good leaf 10¼@12c; fine 12¼@13½c; selections 14½@16.

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

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This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

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3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATEVER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

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1	.. 1,000 is	1,000
1	.. 1,000 is	1,000
1	.. 500 is	500
1	.. 500 is	500
1	.. 500 is	500
1	.. 500 is	500
1	.. 500 is	500
50	.. 100 are ..	5,000
100	.. 50 are ..	5,000
500	.. 10 are ..	5,000
1,000	.. 5 are ..	5,000

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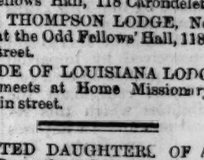
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